

Water

Organisation	Date	Reporting Period
Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Juba (South Sudan)	17th of August 2015	2014

Activity		2014	Implemented by		Rio marker		Gender marker
Number	Name	Actual expenditure	Name Organisation	channel	mitigation/adaptation	significant/principal	significant/principal
25612	ProWaS/SSN-PSGK (on hold)	0	Niras A/S	Research institute and comp	Adaptation	Significant	Not applicable
25371	ProWaS/SSN-Lakes	1.174.790	Mott MacDonald	Research institute and comp	Adaptation	Significant	Significant
24745	ProWaS/SSN-EES	1.556.620	Niras A/S	Research institute and comp	Adaptation	Significant	Significant
26083	IWRM Imatong Mountains	0	African Wildlife Foundation (AWF)	NGO	Adaptation	Significant	Significant
23905	UNICEF WASH	453.409	UNICEF	Multilateral organization	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant

Result Area 1	Efficient water use in agriculture					
Result Question 1.1a: To what extent has the ratio between crop yield and water use been improved in a sustainable manner in the target area of your programme ? ('more crop per drop')	Water is in general not a limiting factor for agricultural production in the southern belt (the green belt) of South Sudan. Moreover, most agricultural production is rain-fed, with limited dry season agricultural production alongside some rivers. Agricultural production in South Sudan has increased in 2014 (FAO report) but this is most probably due to cultivation of more land, rather than an increase in productivity. Potential for increased productivity is certainly present, but not necessarily increased water productivity. At this moment South Sudan is not targeting increased water productivity specifically. Increased productivity in rain-fed agriculture will however be assumed to be also related with increased water productivity. Data availability and reliability is extremely low in South Sudan. It will therefore be difficult to measure the contribution of increased water efficiency to an overall increase in agricultural production.					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Agricultural yields of main crops (maize, sorghum) in kg per hectare	810 (Lakes) 1.200 (EES).Data i	1.000 (NL target) 1.500 (NL target)		no data no data	no data no data	FAO report on agricultural production (2007-2011); The year of the baseline is 2011, but since all agriculture is rainfed values are not stable.
Quantity of water used for agricultural production per hectare	no data available					Increased production per hectare under rain-fed conditions, if measured over a longer period of time, is assumed to point to increased water productivity.

Result Question 1.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?	In 2012, water programmes were designed and tendered for Lakes State and Eastern Equatoria State (EES). Implementation was planned to start late 2013 but due to the political crises in the country, the inception phases only started in April/May 2014, So concrete results can only be expected as of 2015 at the earliest. The two water programmes funded by The Netherlands include water for productive uses, i.e. agriculture, livestock rearing and fisheries by integrated water and land management (including e.g. improved seeds, access to inputs, ox-ploughing, extension services, supplementary irrigation for the dry spells/periods, ...). Improved agricultural practices lead to higher crop production per ha, so under rain fed conditions, also to more production per unit of water. The population in both States is in the order of 800.000 and 1.000.000 people respectively (latest census 2008), The main agricultural products are maize and sorghum with low production levels (FAO). Programmes supported by the Netherlands will support enhanced data gathering and improved quality of data. The Netherlands is not the only partner actively supporting productivity increase in agriculture.					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Improved efficiency of water use per unit of production	-	20%		0	0	Production in rainfed areas, 20% higher production gives in general 20% lower water use. Estimation on basis of remote sensing data provided by IGG.
Number of Female Headed Households (FFH) activily engaged in improved agricultural practices of cereals.	0	3000 (Lakes) 1000 (EES)		0	0	Programme in 2014 still in the inception phase. It might be needed to redefine the targets initially set.
Percentage of households using ox-ploughs.	5%	7,5% (Lakes) 7,5% (EES)		5%	5%	Programme just started. Programme records. Baseline figure is of 2011. No increase as of yet.
Increase in number of communities actively engaged in cultivating and marketing horticultural products.	0	10 (Lakes) 10 (EES)		0	0	See above.

More indicators

Assessment of results achieved by NL across the entire Result area 1	Efficient water use in agriculture.
C. Results achieved poorer than planned Reasons for result achieved:	The contracts to implement the programmes were signed in November 2013 but due to the political crises in the country the inception phases started only in the course of 2014. Concrete results may be expected in 2015 at the earliest.
Implications for planning:	The indicated targets can probably be achieved later. Linking the food security (agricultural development) and water programmes supported by The Netherlands could be an interesting and promising added value for both types of programmes. Possibilities to do so will be investigated. It will also be necessary to review in 2015 the targets set in the different programmes. The projects supported by The Netherlands include all data gathering and anaylis, so over the years the projects will build up a data base, which will be shared with relevant partners and authorities.

Result Area 2	Improved river basin management and safe delta's					
Result Question 2.1a: To what extent has there been progress in the development and implementation of plans for sustainable growth and water safety (incl. good governance) in the target area of your programme?	The water policy of South Sudan acknowledges the importance of Integrated Water Resources Management. However, no experience has been gained with this approach as of yet, neither a specific target set. At this moment no other countries support the operationalisation of IWRM in South Sudan. Water safety is to a lesser extent on the agenda than water security, although floods do occur and hamper development. Population is used to live in areas with seasonal flooding and droughts, but patterns may change over time. Increasing erratic rainfall, as expected as a result from climate change (next to higher temperatures), may lead to increasing need to put water safety also on the agenda. At this moment South Sudan has no overall policy nor regulatory framework for water management. The Dutch funded project from Policy and Strategy to Governance and Knowledge (PSGK), which was designed to contribute to filling this gap, has been put on hold, since the Dutch government decided to put on hold the direct cooperation with the central government of South Sudan. Targets given in this table are the ones set by the Dutch funded programmes.					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Number of river basins/delta's with water allocation/flow management plans in place that are ecologically and socio-economically sustainable.	0 (Lakes) 0 (EES)	1 (Lakes) 1 (EES)	see base line	0 0	0	Baseline figure estimate from 2012. Two specific river basins are targetted: Kinyetti in Eastern Equatoria and Naam in Lakes State.
Number of river basins in which a participatory river basin management body is in place to promote cooperative management.	0 (EES)	1 (EES)	see base line	0	0	Programme reports.

Result Question 2.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?	Two IWRM programmes were formulated in the context of the bilateral water programme between South Sudan and The Netherlands, which were contracted end 2013. The internal war (started December 2013) has set back the proper implementation of the programmes in 2014. Moreover, the project with the central government has been put on hold (' From Policy and Strategy to Governance and Knowledge'. The two water programmes operated in an Inception Phase mode in 2014, concentrating on data gathering and mobilisation. The PSGK project is ' on hold' until there is clear progress on the ground with internal peace between the government and the opposition. For the time being, the practical experience with IWRM at State level will help to build up a base of practical experience, which will, modestly, contribute to laying the basis for IWRM plans and possibly create demand for capacity development at state and county level in this respect. Despite the water policy of South Sudan, in 2014 no water allocation plans nor coordination bodies are in place. The achievement of the targets will be delayed. The targets for the PSGK project need to be redefined as soon as it would restart. The Netherlands is working on IWRM in two out of the ten States in South Sudan.					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Number of people (male/female) targeted in the Dutch water management projects.	0	to be defined in 2015		0 0	0 0	Project reports. Number of direct beneficiaries will be defined at the end of the inception phases. Indirect beneficiaries around 1.800.000
Progress in the implementation of cost-effective water resources assessment systems (WRAM).	0 (Lakes) 0 (EES)	25% (Lakes) 25% (EES)		0% 0%	0 0 0	Project reports. Percentage reflects the progress in the implementation of the river basin management plans
Progress in the formulation and adoption of the regulatory frameworks for Water Resources Management and water services delivery.	0% 0%	30% (Lakes) 30% (EES)		0% 0%	0 0 0	Programme report. Delayed also due to the "on hold" status of the central PSGK project (June 2014). Per-centages reflect the progress in formulation/adaption.
Progress in the implementation of IWRM in two rivers (Na'am, Kinyetti).	0 (Lakes) 0 (EES)	30% (Lakes) 50% (EES)		0% 0%	5% 5%	See above. Initial data were gathered in 2014 (and continue in 2015)

More indicators

Result Area 2	Improved river basin management and safe delta's					
Result Question 2.2a: To what extent has transboundary and collective river basin management been improved in the target area of your programme?	South Sudan at this moment is not dealing with collective or transboundary river management. In a later stage, the management of the White Nile might become an issue, at least in geo-political terms. Both Sudan and Egypt look with interest at the part of the Nile flowing through South Sudan. Egypt is starting cooperation with South Sudan on some water management structures.					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicators...						
Indicators...						
Indicators...						
Indicators...						

Result Question 2.2b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?	There are no transboundary or collective river basin management activities supported by The Netherlands in South Sudan.					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicators...	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Indicators...						
Indicators...						
Indicators...						

Assessment of results achieved by NL across the entire Result area 2	Improved river basin management and safe delta's:
C. Results achieved poorer than planned Reasons for result achieved:	Integrated Water Resource Management is, although being part of the national water policy, not at all implemented in South Sudan. The Dutch bilateral cooperation is expected to make a decent start with this. Due to the internal conflict and continuing hostilities, the starting up of the Dutch funded programmes has been considerably delayed. The IWRM project with the Government has been put on hold.
Implications for planning:	The programme in Eastern Equatoria made a good start with IWRM in 2014, amongst others by gathering data, elaborating the concept of the programme and developing local ownership. If EES will not suffer more from hostilities than over the past year, the programme may be able to contribute not only to gaining experience with IWRM in practice (in a very low developed environment), but also help to boost discussions on IWRM at the national scale. The situation in Lakes State was more fragile and complex in 2014, so there results were very limited. Efforts are needed to facilitate that Lakes State can learn from the Eastern Equatoria experience.

Result Area 3	Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)					
Result Question 3.1a: How many people (male/female) have gained sustainable access an improved water source or improved sanitairy facility and to what extent has governance been imporved on this topic in the target area of your programme?	The austerity measures as a result of the closing of the oil pipeline through Sudan (to Port Sudan) and the outbreak of a severe political crisis in December 2013 has resulted in 2014 in very limited transfer of operational and implementation budget from the South Sudan central government to the States (including Lakes and Eastern Equatoria State). Besides, as a result of the outbreak of violence, scarce water supply infrastructure was destroyed in particular in towns (Bentiu, Malakal, Bor, etc.) but also in rural areas. At this moment no data are available on the loss of water infrastructure. Most probably, access to clean water and safe sanitation has been deteriorating instead of improving in 2014.					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Percentage of urban/rural population with sustainable access to, and using, improved sanitation facilities.	26.5% (urban)* 11.3% (rural)	40.5% (urban) 17.3% (rural)		no data 13.3% (rural)	22% (urban) 9% (Rural)	Data collected by UNICEF/WHO. Percentages may be overestimated.
Percentage of urban/rural population with sustainable access, and using, improved drinking water facilities.	39.4% (urban) 41.1% (rural)	45.0% (urban) 56,3% (rural)		46.1 % (rural)	no (reliable) data	
Percentage of facilities functioning.	65%	70%		no data	no data	Programme records.
						See above.

Result Question 3.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?	In 2012 three bilateral water programmes were formulated, containing WASH components. Due to the outbreak of the internal war, start up and implementation of the programmes has been severely delayed. The programmes just finalized their inception phases in 2014. In 2014 some preparatory WASH related activites were started (like contracting drillers and capacity development), however this did not yet lead to a concrete increase of coverage/access. Moreover, data regarding access are scarce and not reliable. Once the bilateral programmes can be implemented, sustainable access to clean drinking water will be improved through the provision of 300 new boreholes and the rehabilitation of 300 existing boreholes. Attention will then also be given to Operation & Maintenance of water facilities. Within the concept of Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS), latrines for 45.000 persons will be constructed. In the States of Eastern Equatoria, Jonglei, Warrap and Northern Bahr el Ghazal, UNICEF implemented a sustainable access to safe drinking water project and provided capacity building to water users associations (WUA's). The UNICEF programme is partly financed by the Netherlands. The funding to the UNICEF project ended in 2104.					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Number of people (urban/rural, male/female) reached with sustainable access to, and using, improved sanitation.	0	180.000	15.000	30.000	64.000	UNICEF progress report. As of 2015 also the reports from the other Dutch funded programmes related to water.
Number of people (urban/rural, male/female) reached with sustainable access to, and using, improved water sources.	0	45.000	30.000	55.000	65.000	See above
Number of people reached (male/female) with hygiene education and social marketing programs.	0	240.000		300.000	324.000	See above.
Number of communities declared open defecation free (ODF).	0	20	15	15.000 (number of people in ODF environment)	39.000 (number of people in ODF environment)	Project report UNICEF. Result indicator shifted from number of communities to number of people.

More indicators

Result Area 3	**Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)**					
Result Question 3.2a: To what extent have water management aspects and a more business oriented way of working been applied in your WASH programmes.	The water programmes in Lakes and Eastern Equatoria State started in April/May 2014 with an inception phase, which was not finalised in 2014 because it took about a year to be completed. No concrete results can thus be reported for 2014 based on these two programmes. The WASH results reported are based on the work done by UNICEF. All bilaterally Dutch funded programmes aim for improved sustainability of tangible results (pumps, latrines etc.) through planning within an Operation and Maintenance and Integrated Water Resources Management framework. Water users associations will be established and trained to guarantee sustainability, whereby water users are expected to bear he costs of operation and maintenance of the facilities. Since South Sudan is used to emergency aid (with no sustainability aspects taken into account), the shift in mind set among the population and within governance structures will take time, and in areas where 'free' water and free maintenance services are available through emergency agencies, it will be difficult to develop a normal 'market' for sustainable water services.					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Number of municipalities/neighbourhoods where sustainable water and sanitation services has been created.						No targets set by GoSS. No reliable baseline data available.
Number of municipalities/neighbourhoods where community services are managed by WASH CBOs/local entrepreneurs.						Idem
Indicator...						
Indicator...						

Result Question 3.2b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?	The two bilateral programmes started slowly in 2014 because of the internal war. Focus in 2014 was (next to starting up of the programmes) on the development of an elaborated results framework, capacity development and building ownership. Tangible results against the indicators can not be given for 2014.					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Capacity strenghtened of County and Boma Level Government Agencies and related Communities.		10 (Lakes) 8 (EES)		0 0	0 0	Project reports from 2014 onwards.
Increase of community participation in the financial sustainability of the operation and maintenance of water supply and sanitation facilities		20% (Lakes) 20% (EES)		0% 0%	0 0	See above
Number of spare units adequately available through private sector and state level channels against regular prices.		40 (Lakes) 20 (EES)		0 0	0 0	See above
Number of private companies involved in water supply and sanitation services facilitated and trained.		2 (Lakes) 2 (EES)		0 0	0 0	see above

More indicators

Assessment of results achieved by NL across the entire Result area 3	Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH).
D. Results achieved much poorer than planned Reasons for result achieved:	South Sudan, at time of independence (2011) started almost from scratch, or even below scratch (damaged infrastructure). The high hopes for a rapid development were smashed as a result of the start of the internal war in December 2013. Ever since, the internal conflict has hampered a real start with development processes. The governmental budget has shrunk considerably and what is left is used for 'security'. At central government and sometimes at state level, you may find some capacity to plan/organise, but at lower levels hardly capacity nor means to implement. The project with the central government is on hold. The three new programmes have finalized their inception phases in 2014. The UNICEF WASH project came to an end in 2014. A Gender scan for the three 'new' programmes was carried out in 2014. It became clear that gender was insufficiently taken into account. The programmes in EES and Lakes decided to step up their efforts in this respect.
Implications for planning:	The WASH project with UNICEF has come to an end in 2014. The two IWRM programmes (EES and Lakes) will address WASH issues to a certain extend, next to their focus on water for productive use). It is considered important to keep this dual focus in these activities, since water has both social and economic uses and integrated resource management should consider all uses and user groups. VNG International is actively involved with urban WASH (developing local governance capacity for urban water supply) in South Sudan. Their (centrally funded) activities in Torit have attracted attention from GIZ and KfW. Those latter organisations will invest in urban water in Torit, and contract VNG for local governance capacity development. Also USAID got interested in the experiences of VNG. USAID and KfW are planning to invest substantial amounts of money in urban water and sanitation infrastructure in South Sudan. Stronger Dutch involvement in the urban WASH subsector, to start with knowledge, could be investigated as urban WASH may offer best added value for the Dutch WASH sector under the current circumstances in South Sudan. Emergency support, amongst others in the WASH sector, should try to develop a longer term perspective. The Netherlands could invest in developing options to do so, which might be interesting for much broader use in South Sudan, preparing for the time to come. In developing more long term plans for water supply, climate change will also have to be taken into consideration. Climate change will probably mean for South Sudan a hotter and drier climate, with rainfall also becoming more erratic (both intra-annual variation and variation between years may increase). The introduction of an integrated approach to water resources management will allow for better management of water resources and increased adaptive capacity. It is thus important to start IWRM activities in the states where NL supported water programmes will be implemented.

Result Area 4	Trade and Development Cooperation					
Result Question 4.1a: How has the added value (knowledge, expertise, products and services) of the Dutch water sector been deployed in the preparation and implementation of programmes in the water sector?	During the identification and formulation of the water programme (2012/2013) extensive use has been made of the knowledge, expertise, products and services of the Dutch water sector. The following Dutch water actors were involved: Knowledge institutes: UNESCO-IHE, CINOP, WUR/Alterra, Companies: Deltares, Will2Sustain, Meta Meta Research, Quest-Consult, EuroConsult/Mott MacDonald (Arnhem), Witteveen+Bos, WE-consult, NGO's: Dorcas and SNV as well as other organizations: VNG, Netherlands Water Partnership (NWP). Tendering three activities resulted in a Danish company for the water programme in Eastern Equatoria and the central project and Euroconsult/MottMacDonald for the water programme in Lakes. The Grontmij got involved in the design for the drainage and expansion project of the PoC/IDP camp in Bentiu which was completely flooded in 2014. The embassy also foresees a slight increase in possibilities to contract individual Dutch water experts for monitoring and evaluations. More substantial potential (in the medium and long term) may exist in urban water and sanitation and in the combination of agricultural production and water management. The enormous floodplain of the White Nile (Sudd) is an important area for livelihoods for the local population as well as a crucial ecosystem to conserve. In the medium term it might be interesting to investigate if and how Dutch expertise can be mobilised for this.					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Number of Dutch water sector actors active in the local water sector (by companies, NGOs, Knowledge institutes and Drinking water companies +water authorities)	0 (2010)	16		14	12	Including as well private consultants (own records)
Indicator...						
Indicator...						
Indicator...						

Result Question 4.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?	So far, the involvement of Dutch players in the water sector in South Sudan was purely based on the development and implementation of the Dutch funded water programme. At the moment VNG is diversifying its 'resource base' in South Sudan and may start to team up with foreign companies and bid for non-Dutch funds. A longer time frame to develop a market in South Sudan is certainly needed. The actual internal conflict is not making the market for Dutch players very attractive. Most potential, next to technical advisory services, project design, Monitoring & Evaluation, backstopping services etc. may be in stronger involvement by Dutch knowledge institutes to build up proper data bases and make the necessary analyses. Last but not least the potential to better link water management and agricultural production needs further consideration.					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Number of Dutch water sector actors directly involved in preparation and implementation of Dutch funded programs (by companies, NGOs, knowledge institutes and Drinking water companies + water authorities)	0 (2010)	16 (in total)	no data	14 (in total, not differentiated)	6	Embassy records.
Idem by NGO's	0 (2010)	16 (in total)	no data	14 (in total, not differentiated)	3	Embassy records.
idem by Organisations/institutes	0 (2010)	16 (in total)	no data	14 (in total, not differentiated)	1	Embassy records.
idem by Knowledge Institutes	0 (2010)	16 (in total)	no data	14 (in total, not differentiated)	2	Embassy records.

Result Area 4	Trade and Development Cooperation					
Result Question 4.2a: What are the results of the transition to a more trade related relationship in the water sector?	Taking into consideration the fragile status of and the actual on-going conflict in the country, the Dutch investments in the water sector were imited in 2014. In 2014 the majority of the international financial disbursements are related to humanitarian relief and peacekeeping, both around 1 billion USD annually.					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Netherlands investment in local water sector (EUR)						
Indicator...						
Indicator...						
Indicator...						

Result Question 4.2b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?	See above.					
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Indicator...						
Indicator...						

Assessment of results achieved by NL across the entire Result area 4	Trade and Development Cooperation
B. Results achieved as planned Reasons for result achieved:	Although there were no particular results planned for this result area, and taking into consideration the situation in the country and the only recent start of the bilateral water programmes, the number of Dutch water actors was considerable in 2014. They focussed mainly on project and programme design and less on implementation. Linked to the operationalization of IWRM, Dutch experts could contribute through the development of concrete examples.
Implications for planning:	The involvement of more Dutch water actors is depending on the development of the political and security situation in South Sudan and the development of the Dutch funded water programme in the country. Short term consultancies will be needed over the years for Monitoring and Evaluation.In the field of river basin management, water for productive use and urban water and sanitation, opportunties might come or might be developped. In the first place, there might be room for activities of Dutch knowledge and research institutes, NGOs and small companies, if possible teaming up with local and regional organisations. It will be checked whether the Juba University might be an entry point, since they are also the focal point for the Horn of Africa Regional Environment Centre and Network that runs a regional landscape development programme (the HoA-Climate Change Programme). By the end of 2014 HoA-REC&N selected the Imatongs landscape in South Sudan in this regional programme. Possibilities for potential increase in cooperation in the knowledge sphere (actual ongoing by CINOP and WUR/Alterra) could be investigated, for example through NICHE/Nuffic or the NFP.

bis@minbuza.nl

Result Area 1 (remaining indicators)	Efficient water use in agriculture					
Result Question 1.1a: To what extent has the ratio between crop yield and water use been improved in a sustainable manner in the target area of your programme ? ('more crop per drop')?						
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
I propose to remove te tables as of here. To much detailed for the moment and unsure wheter these indicators will come back after the inception phases.						
.						

Result Question 1.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?						
	Baseline	**Target 2017**	**Result 2012**	**Result 2013**	**Result 2014**	**Source**
Increase in number of (cluster of) communities in which supplementary irrigation for horticulture is provided.	0	10 (Lakes) 10 (EES)		0	0	See above.
Number of market studies and follow-up business plan for exploiting potential of other (commercial) crops.	0	2 (Lakes) 2 (EES)		0	0	See above.
Number of farm households which responds to the WfP program "procurement (production) for progress"	0	3000 (Lakes) 1000 (EES)		0	0	See above.

Back to result area 1

Result Area 2 (remaining indicators)	Improved river basin management and safe delta’s					
Result Question 2.1a: To what extent has there been progress in the development and implementation of plans for sustainable growth and water safety. (incl. good governance) in the target area of your programme?						
	Baseline	**Target**	**Result**	**Result**	**Result**	**Source**
Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						

Result Question 2.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?						
	Baseline	**Target**	**Result**	**Result**	**Result**	**Source**
South Sudan Water Partnership established and active (progress).	0	30%		0%	0%	Due to the status of the central project (on hold) the achievement of the targets might be delayed considerably.
Number of hafirs and improved water storage facilities developed	0 (Lakes) 0 (EES)	30 (Lakes) 15 (EES)		0 (Lakes) 0 (EES)	0 0	Programme reports.
Number of states where water resources data are collected, assessed and consolidated in a national information management system.	0	1 (Lakes) 1 (EES)		0 (Lakes) 0 (EES)	0 0	See above.
Reduced number of water related conflicts.	0% (Lakes) 0% (EES)	25% (Lakes) 25% (EES)		0% (Lakes) 0% (EES)	0% (Lakes) 0% (EES)	See above.

Back to result area 2

Result Area 3 (remaining indicators)	Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)					
Result Question 3.1a: How many people (male/female) have gained sustainable access an improved water source or improved sanitairy facility and to what extent has governance been imporved on this topic in the target area of your programme?						
	Baseline	**Target**	**Result**	**Result**	**Result**	**Source**
Extra indicator..						
Extra indicator..						
Extra indicator..						
Extra indicator...						

Result Question 3.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?						
	Baseline	**Target**	**Result**	**Result**	**Result**	**Source**
Number of school/health centres declared open defecation free (ODF)	0 0	50 (Lakes) 25 (EES)		0 0	0 0	Programme records
Community financial participation in maintenance and operation increased (percentage)	0% 0%	20% (Lakes) 20% (EES)		0% 0%	0% 0%	See above.
Ecological Sanitation (Ecosan) demo pits constructed.	0 0	50 (Lakes) 50 (EES)		0 0	0 0	See above.
Capacity strenghtened of Communities' Water-Sanitation-Peace committees	0 0	50 (Lakes) 80 (EES)		0 0	0 0	See above.

Back to result area 3

Result Area 3 (remaining indicators)	Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)					
Result Question 3.2a: To what extent have water management aspects and a more business oriented way of working been applied in your WASH programmes.						
	Baseline	**Target**	**Result**	**Result**	**Result**	**Source**
Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						

Result Question 3.2b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?						
	Baseline	**Target**	**Result**	**Result**	**Result**	**Source**
Percentage of WASH programs within an Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) approach (upstream/downstream)		50% (Lakes) 50% (EES)		0% 0%	0% 0%	One river basin plan made, assumed to cover 50% of the targeted area. In EES, especially in the Kenneti watershed.
Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						
Extra indicator...						

[Back to result area 3](#)